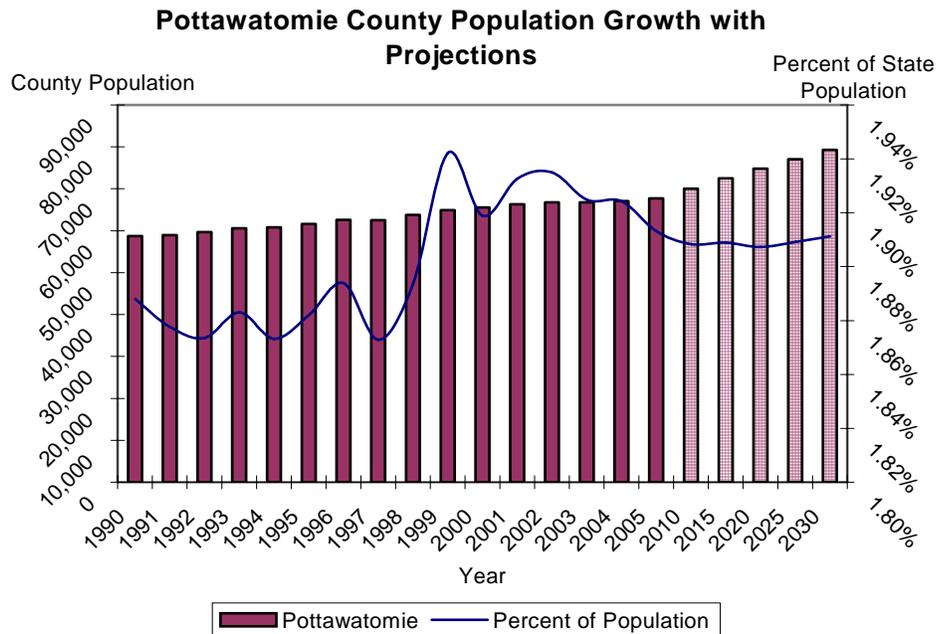


Demographics

* U.S. Census Bureau

- Population estimates
 - 12% increase from 1990 to 2000 (58,760 to 65,521)
 - 2% increase from 2000 to 2004
 - Ranked 20th for growth in state
- 2000 Census
- Hispanic/Latino ethnicity = 2%
- Race
 - Whites = 80%
 - Native Americans = «Indian %»
 - Blacks = 3%
 - Other/Multiple = 6%
- Age
 - Under 5 = 7%
 - Over 64 = 14%
 - Median age = 35.5 years
- Housing units
 - Occupied = 24,540 (90%)
 - Vacant = 2,762 (10%)
- Disability (ages 21 to 64) = 23.3% national = 19.2% state = 21.5%
- Individuals below poverty = 14.6% national = 12.4% state = 14.7%



* Vital Statistics, Health Care Information Systems, OSDH & Centers for Disease Control

Top 10 Leading Causes of Death

The top 10 leading causes of death table on the next page displays a broad picture of the causes of death in Pottawatomie County. Since many health-related issues are unique to specific ages, this table provides causes of death by age group at a glance. The causes of death that are present across almost every age group have been highlighted. From 1983 to 1993 heart disease killed 2,497 people in Pot-

tawatomie County and is still the leading cause of death among all age groups. According to the Centers for Disease Control, almost \$400,000 is spent on each heart disease-related death. With an average of 243.9 deaths a year, heart disease accounts for over \$90 million a year

Heart disease accounts for over \$90 million a year in medical costs in Pottawatomie County

in medical costs in Pottawatomie County. Alzheimer's disease and the complications associated with it have increased from the 18th ranked cause of death (1983-1993) to the 10th ranked cause of death in persons 65 and older accounting for a 713% increase in deaths.

* Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Care Information System, OSDH & Health Affairs Journal, R. Strum, 2002

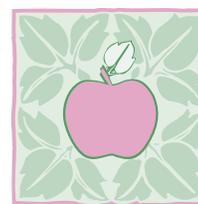
Nutrition and Obesity

With the United States coming in as the most obese country in the world, health care costs related to obesity and poor nutrition are on the rise.

Of the 292 million people in the United States, 129 million are overweight or obese according to their body mass index (BMI). The number of obese (BMI > 29) and overweight (BMI 25-29) Oklahomans has been increasing at the

same rate as the nation, and health care costs are reflecting this downward spiral of health. For persons under the age of 65, on average, health care costs are \$395 more for obese individuals and are even greater for persons over the age of 65.

In 2002-2004, 28%



Sensible Foods – Sensible Portions
5 to 9 Fruits & Vegetables a Day

(18,857) of people in Pottawatomie County were considered obese which accounted for an additional \$7,448,515 in medical costs for the county. These costs are underestimated because they do not take into account the percentage of obese or overweight persons who are over the age of 65.

Top 10 Causes of Death by Age Group Pottawatomie County 1993-2003

Rank	0-4	05-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	PERINATAL PERIOD 33	UNINTENT. INJURY 17	UNINTENT. INJURY 52	UNINTENT. INJURY 45	HEART DISEASE 52	HEART DISEASE 131	CANCER 290	HEART DISEASE 2212	HEART DISEASE 2684
2	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 29	HEART DISEASE 5	SUICIDE 15	SUICIDE 17	UNINTENT. INJURY 52	CANCER 119	HEART DISEASE 268	CANCER 1068	CANCER 1535
3	SIDS 13	CANCER 3	HEART DISEASE 6	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 14	CANCER 41	UNINTENT. INJURY 29	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 46	STROKE 485	STROKE 552
4	UNINTENT. INJURY 5	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 1	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 6	HIV 11	SUICIDE 20	STROKE 24	DIABETES MELLITUS 32	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 357	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 418
5	CANCER 4	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 1	CANCER 4	HEART DISEASE 9	STROKE 13	SUICIDE 23	UNINTENT. INJURY 29	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 302	UNINTENT. INJURY 339
6	ACUTE BRONCHITIS 3	SUICIDE 1	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 2	CANCER 6	HIV 8	DIABETES MELLITUS 17	STROKE 23	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 121	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 330
7	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 2		STROKE 2	STROKE 4	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 8	LIVER DISEASE 17	LIVER DISEASE 14	UNINTENT. INJURY 110	DIABETES MELLITUS 164
8	KIDNEY DISEASE 2	NON-CANCEROUS TUMOR 1	CANCEROUS TUMOR 1	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 3	DIABETES MELLITUS 6	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 12	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 11	DIABETES MELLITUS 106	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 145
9	FOUR CAUSES TIED 4		DIABETES MELLITUS 1	FOUR CAUSES TIED 2	LIVER DISEASE 6	THREE CAUSES TIED 8	SUICIDE 10	KIDNEY DISEASE 77	SUICIDE 111
10			VIRAL HEPATITIS 1		VIRAL HEPATITIS 5		INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 9	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE 65	KIDNEY DISEASE 89

Data source: Vital Statistics, Health Care Information Division, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Produced by: Injury Prevention Service, Disease and Prevention Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health

July-05

Injury and Violence

Across the nation and the state of Oklahoma, unintentional and violence-related injuries are on the rise. Unintentional injuries account for the 4th leading cause of death in the United States and the 5th leading cause of death in Oklahoma from 1999-2002. For persons ages 1 to 44 in Oklahoma, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death.

This trend does not change much in Pottawatomie County. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death from ages 5 to 34.

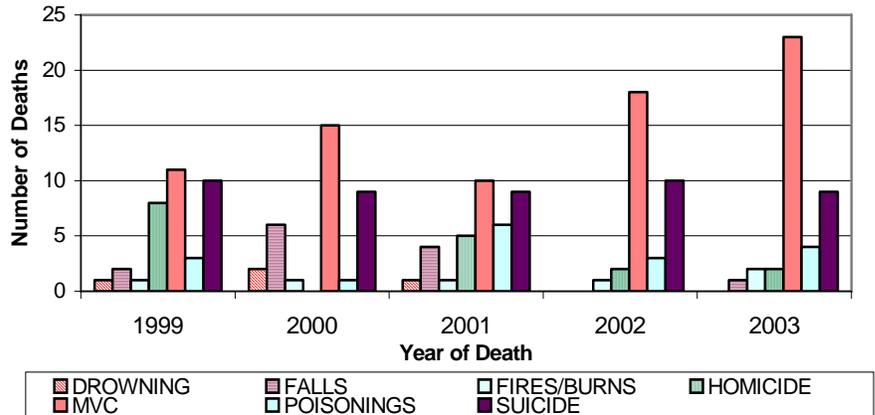
It is estimated that for every motor vehicle-related death \$1.1 million in economic costs are incurred. For Pottawatomie County which has an average of 15.4 motor vehicle-related deaths a

year, that translates to over \$17 million a year.

Violence-related injuries (homicide

and suicide) in Pottawatomie County are ranked in the top 10 in six of the eight age groups (see Top 10 list on page 3).

Injury and Violence-Related Deaths in Pottawatomie County, 1999 - 2003



* *Vital Statistics*, Health Care Information Systems, OSDH & Centers for Disease Control

Tobacco Use

According to the 2005 State of the State's Health Report, tobacco use among Oklahomans has remained fairly stable from 1990 to 2002. Oklahoma has been consistently higher in its tobacco use than the nation and is 30% higher than the nation on the amount of tobacco consumed per capita (103 packs vs. 79 packs).

Tobacco use is no longer just the

problem of the individual but also the community as a whole. With health care costs on the rise, targeting areas such as tobacco use is an effective way to control those costs.

In 2002, the CDC estimated that a person that used tobacco accrued over \$3,300 in health care costs per year. According to the Be-

havioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, it is estimated that 27.6% (18,588) of people in Pottawatomie County use tobacco of some sort. Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$61 million a year for Pottawatomie County.

“Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$61 million a year for Pottawatomie County”

* *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*, Health Care Information System, OSDH & American Diabetes Association, 2002

Physical Activity, Wellness and Diabetes

The increasing inactivity of the U.S. population is contributing to an increase in numerous poor health-related outcomes. Physical inactivity robs the body of precious energy needed to function properly, in turn health declines and rates of various chronic diseases escalate.

According to the 2002-2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), it is estimated that 33.3%

(22,427) of people in Pottawatomie County had no leisure activity in the past month at the time they were surveyed.

The BRFSS also indicated that 8.1% (5,455) of Pottawatomie County citizens have been diagnosed by a health professional as hav-



Increase activity gradually. Moderate exercise for 30 minutes 5 days a week.

ing diabetes. In 2002, the per capita annual healthcare costs for people with diabetes was \$13,243 compared to \$2,560 for people without diabetes. Persons with diabetes accumulated health care costs of \$72,240,565.00 in one year for Pottawatomie County.

Teen Pregnancy

While births to teen mothers (age 15 to 19) are on the decline in both the U.S. and Oklahoma, Oklahoma has moved up in rank from 13th to 8th in the country. In 1993 the rate of teen births

was 60.0 (per 1,000 15-19 year old females) in the U.S. and 66.6 in Oklahoma. In 2003, the rate decreased to 41.7 in the U.S. and 55.8 in Oklahoma, a decrease of

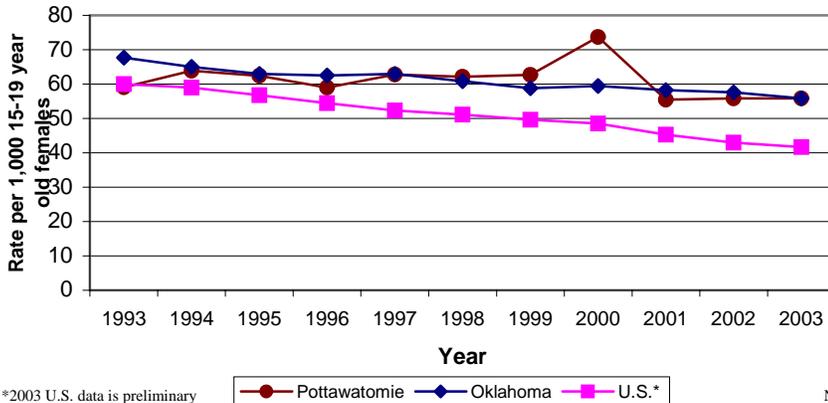
31% and 7%, respectively.

Children of teen mothers are more likely to display poor health and social outcomes than those of older mothers, such as premature birth, low birth weight, higher rates of abuse and neglect, and more likely to go to foster care or do poorly in school. Additionally, births to teen mothers accumulate \$3,200 a year for each teenage birth, which is passed on to citizens.

According to Oklahoma Vital Statistics, Pottawatomie County had a teen birth rate of 55.8 in 2003 which was a 0% decrease from 2002 (55.8) and a 6% decrease since 1993 (59.1).

With an average of 156 births per year, teen pregnancy costs the citizens of Pottawatomie County \$499,200.00 a year.

Rate of Live Births to Teen Mothers, Ages 15-19, 1993 to 2003



*2003 U.S. data is preliminary

Note: 24 births to a mother 10-14 years of age occurred during the 11 year period.

Poverty

* U.S. Census Bureau

As the nation advances in technology and the ability to detect and prevent disease at an earlier stage, persons that are impoverished carry a large burden of poor health outcomes. Higher incidences of unplanned or unwanted pregnancies, teen pregnancy, inadequate prenatal care, higher rates of low-birth-weight babies, infant deaths and low immunization rates are all associated with poverty along with a myriad of other adverse health outcomes.

According to the 2000 census, 14.6% of persons in Pottawatomie County for whom poverty status was known had an income below what was needed to live at the federal poverty level. Pottawatomie County is equal to the state (14.7%) and 18% above the nation (12.4%) for persons with incomes below the federal poverty level.

County for whom poverty status was known had an income below what was needed to live at the federal poverty level. Pottawatomie County is equal to the state (14.7%) and 18% above the nation (12.4%) for persons with incomes below the federal poverty level.

Income to Poverty Ratio, Pottawatomie County, 2000 Census

Poverty level	Total	50% below	51% to 99% below	poverty level to 149% above	150% to 199% above	200% and above
Population	62,429	3,552	5,569	7,893	7,304	38,111
Cumulative Population		3,552	9,121	17,014	24,318	62,429
% of Total	100.0%	5.7%	8.9%	12.6%	11.7%	61.0%
Cumulative %		5.7%	14.6%	27.3%	39.0%	100.0%

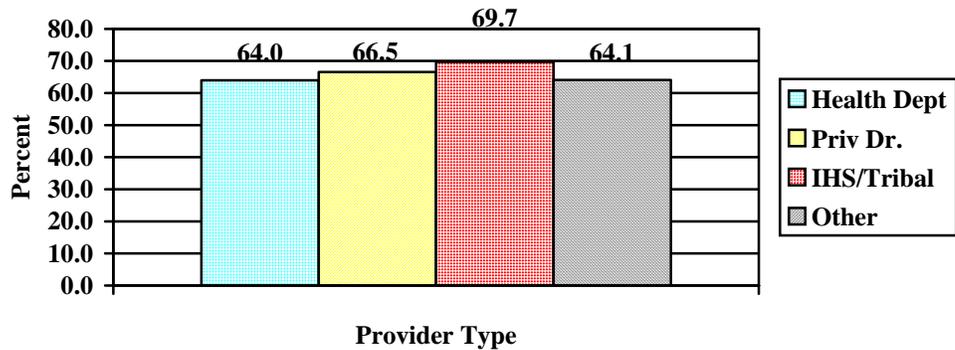
OK By One - State Immunization Data

* 2 Year-old Immunization Survey, Immunization Service, OSDH

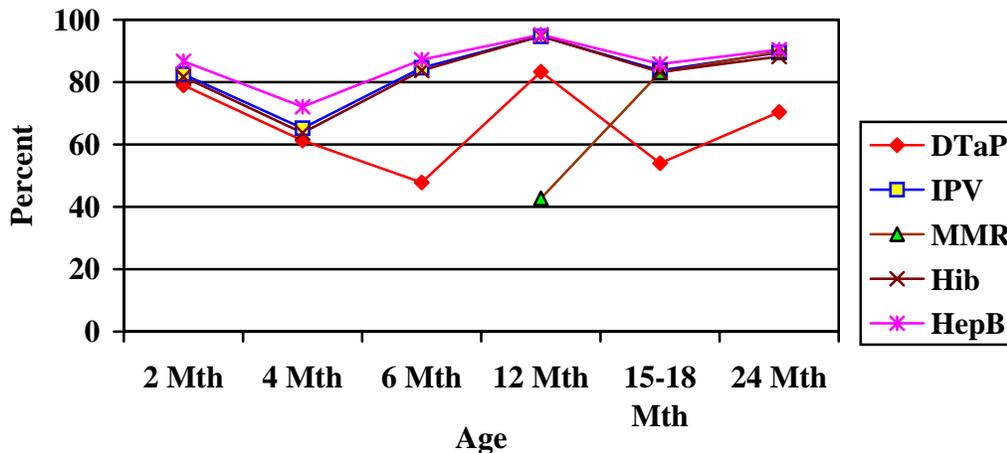
2003-04 Immunization Coverage Rates



4:3:1:1:3 Coverage by Location of Shots, Oklahoma, 2004



Oklahoma Children On Schedule by Antigen, 2004

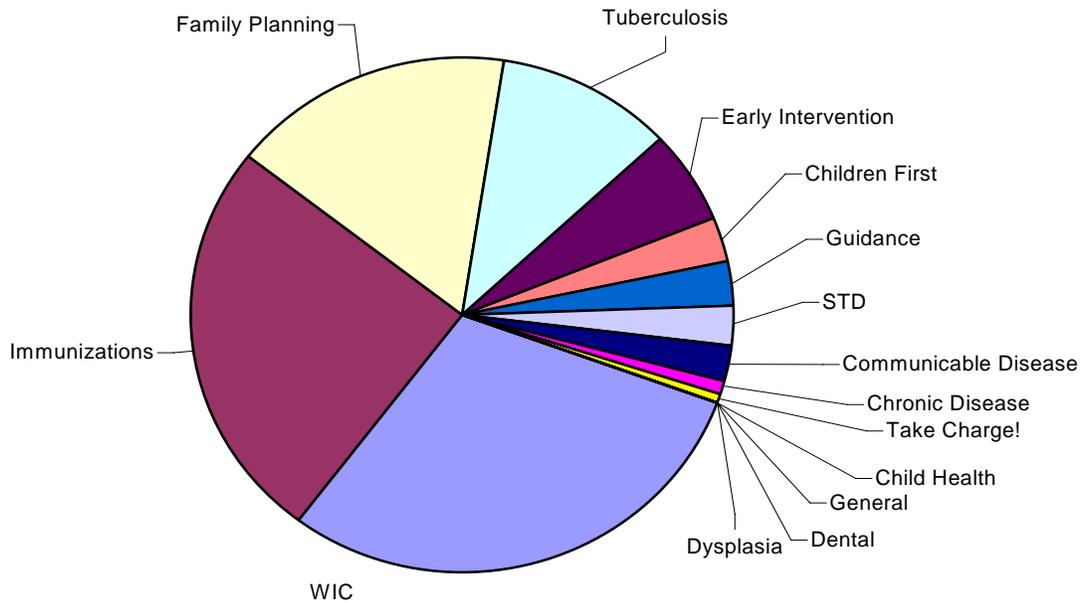


**Note: County level data will be available soon.

County Health Department Usage

* PHOCIS, Community Health Services, OSDH

Attended Appointments for Pottawatomie County Health Department, State Fiscal Year 05



Health Care Costs Summary

Cardiovascular Disease (Heart Disease)

- Average 244 deaths a year
- \$369,476.69 per death
- Total— \$90,152,312.36 a year

Obesity

- 28% of population (18,857)
- \$395.00 in additional medical costs per person
- Total—\$7,448,515.00

Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Death

- Average 15.4 deaths per year
- \$1,120,000.00 in economic costs per death
- Total—\$17,248,000.00 a year

Tobacco Use

- 27.6% of population (18,588)
- \$3,300.00 in health care costs
- Total—\$61,340,400.00 a year

Diabetes

- 8.1% of population (5,455)
- \$13,243.00 in healthcare costs a year
- Total—\$72,240,565.00 a year

Teen Pregnancy

- Average of 156 births to teen mothers per year
- \$3,200.00 in costs for each birth a year
- Total— \$499,200.00 a year



Grand Total for Pottawatomie County:

\$248,928,992.36



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

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Looking Back to Move Forward

Report compiled by:
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Community Development Service, OSDH
Kelly Baker, MPH
Health Care Information Systems, OSDH

The Oklahoma Turning Point Initiative is public health improvement in action. The success of the Turning Point process involves a partnership between the state and county departments of health, local communities, and policy-makers. The Oklahoma Turning point engine is fueled by a community-based decision making process whereby local communities tap into the capacities, strengths, and vision of their citizens to create and promote positive, sustainable changes in the public health system, and the public's health.

Oklahoma Turning POINT



*Oklahoma Community Partners
in Public Health Innovation*